

GOES SOUTH TO-DAY

Supt. Chancellor Starts on Much-talked-of Trip.

TEXT-BOOK STORY IS UNTRUE

Head of Schools Declares Publications Have Not Been Purchased for Use in Washington—Discusses Expenditures Made Supposedly Without His Knowledge or Consent.

Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of public instruction, will leave Washington to-day for his much-advertised trip through the South, where he is to visit various colored institutions of learning.

The superintendent's first official stop will be at Nashville, Tenn., where he will inspect Fiske University. He announced yesterday that he will visit all the schools, private as well as public, in that city.

It is regarded as practically certain that the expenses for this trip, which have been the subject of so much discussion, will be paid by the Comptroller of the Treasury—that is, Dr. Chancellor is to be allowed the cost of transportation and \$5 a day beside.

The superintendent was a busy man yesterday—so busy that he declined to see any reporters. It was said at his office he was engaged in completing his annual report as superintendent of public schools of the District of Columbia.

A statement was made to the effect that Dr. Chancellor's text-books are being used in the Washington schools, contrary to the spirit of the law, which holds that an educator shall not be a party to the use of books of his own authorship in schools under his immediate supervision.

Authorizes Statement.

At Dr. Chancellor's home last evening the superintendent could not be seen in person, but he authorized a member of his household to reply to the questions. The result was a statement in effect as follows:

"Dr. Chancellor is the author of a great number of school text-books, comprising histories, spelling-books, arithmetics, and others—in short, almost all the books used in the schools. It has been his invariable custom, when taking charge of a school system, to insist that the use of his books be discontinued, if in use at the time he assumed office.

"He is the author of certain text-books which comprise practically the only ones of their kind—books designed specially for use in night schools, where adults are instructed in subjects commonly taught to children. Such books have been in use in the night schools of Washington when Dr. Chancellor became superintendent, and if they are still being used it is because there are none others to replace them."

Have Not Bought His Books.

"None of his text-books, however, has been purchased for use in the Washington schools since he came to this city, and he does not intend any shall be purchased; and so far as he knows no member of the board of education, or any one else, has proposed such purchase.

"Dr. Chancellor, it was said, has been in conditions so different here in Washington from those that prevail elsewhere that it has been difficult for him to proceed as he has been accustomed. For instance, in all Northern cities the schools are owned by the school boards, who may make necessary repairs or purchase supplies or incur other necessary expenses without recourse to any other body.

Conditions Different Here.

"Here the schools are owned, nominally at least—by the District of Columbia, yet no one seems to be responsible, and it requires an act of Congress, or at least the unwinding of an enormous amount of red tape, before anything can be accomplished. Recently the superintendent discovered that the walls of a certain school building were in need of repair. If he could have had the necessary work done at once it would doubtless have resulted in the saving of much money. But under the existing system—no want of it—this could not be done."

"Dr. Chancellor has nothing but the good of the District at heart. He has

cast aspersions at no one. In his comments upon the expenditure of money without his personal approval or requisitions, he did not intend to make the slightest insinuation against any one; he merely criticized what appears to him as unbusinesslike methods."

Concerning Requisitions.

It was said that a member of the Board of Education had advanced the opinion that certain requisitions had been placed upon Dr. Chancellor's desk for his action; but that on account of stress of work he had been unable to give them attention, whereupon the secretary, Mr. Connor, following the custom in vogue during the period when there was no superintendent, finally removed them; secured the "O. K." of the president of the board, and turned them over to the Commissioner.

"Dr. Chancellor absolutely denies that," was the answer; "no requisition ever laid on his desk for five minutes without receiving his action. He has nothing more to say in regard to money matters. That is a matter which is not far from his mind."

Admiral Baird's View.

"I was appointed president of the board in July, and called its members together. We were then without a superintendent; but supplies of various kinds had to be furnished, superintendent or no superintendent, unless we intended to greatly hamper and delay the work of the coming fall session of the schools. In the absence of a superintendent, the secretary brought the requisitions to me, and they went through to the Commissioners."

"My endeavor, as president of the board, has been to serve the pupils first, the public second, and the teachers third. Since Dr. Chancellor has been here he has been a very busy man. It is possible that requisitions have been taken from his desk and perfunctorily forwarded to the Commissioners, in order to expedite matters, as was done during the interim when we had no superintendent. That is a subject upon which the secretary might be inclined."

Connor Declines to Reply.

Secretary Connor, when asked if such were the case, declined to make reply.

A member of the board, speaking of the text-book matter last night, said: "I do not know that any of Dr. Chancellor's text-books are being used in the Washington schools. I understand that he has said that his income from the sale of his books is greater than the salary he received as superintendent of the District schools; but of course, I know nothing about that; nor do I see how that fact, if it be a fact, has any bearing upon his conduct as superintendent here."

"A private source of income need not detract from his usefulness as an official. It is possible that some of his books have been in use in the schools. I should say, as he is the author of many. But I am quite sure that none of his have been purchased by the board since he assumed charge here."

"In regard to the secretary, Mr. Connor, I am sure that he has done nothing except expedite the work of his office. Dr. Chancellor is a busy man, and I am persuaded that requisitions have gone to him to await his signature."

MR. WILSON GETS A LEMON

Orange Tree Fools Scientists with Wrong Kind of Fruit.

Florida Product on Japanese Stock Creates Citrus Like an Orange, with Juice of a Lemon.

Much to the surprise of officials of the Department of Agriculture they have on their hands a tree full of lemons when they were expecting oranges.

However, the discovery made yesterday is regarded as of the greatest importance, and it may mean a revolutionizing of the lemon-growing industry of this country.

Several months ago Prof. B. T. Gallows, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Herbert W. Webster, his assistant, began experiments on grafting a Florida orange tree and the Japanese orange tree, known as trifoliata.

When the fruit was ready to pick to-day, several of the supposed oranges were taken off the tree and peeled. It was found that they were thin skinned, and they gave every appearance of the orange until one of the assistants bit one of them.

The peeling of his lips told the tale plain as his words. "It isn't an orange at all; it's a lemon the blunder has handed us," he exclaimed.

Prof. Gallows was much interested at once. He, too, tasted of the fruit, and found it as sour as a lime. He hurried to Secretary Wilson with the discovery, and made a glass of excellent lemonade for the Cabinet member.

The department's scientists are puzzled of the production of lemon when they expected oranges, and have set about to investigate the cause. The Japanese orange is not so sweet as the Florida or California orange, but no person around the world has ever expected such a result. This will be one of the features of Secretary Wilson's annual report.

Newell Pleads Not Guilty.

Alphonso M. Newell, who was arraigned yesterday on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon and assault with intent to kill, committed upon Victor Adler a short time ago, pleaded not guilty.

NO WORD FROM PRESIDENT.

He Is Expected to Communicate with Charleston To-day.

No word was received in this city from President Roosevelt and party on board the battle ship Louisiana yesterday or last night, but it is expected that communication will be established with one of the wireless stations along the coast to-day, as the Charleston Navy Yard is on the quiver for a flash.

No word from the President has been received at the White House or Navy Department since the Louisiana lost communication with Ponce de Leon, San Juan Thursday evening, with the Louisiana and her convoy, the cruisers Washington and Tennessee, making an average speed of fifteen knots, it is said they will probably come within range of the wireless station at the Charleston Navy Yard to-day.

CORNER TORN FROM HIS WILL.

Mutilated Instrument Filed Nine Years After His Death.

The will of George M. Caffrey, of Baltimore, was filed for probate yesterday. It is dated May 13, 1897. The lower left hand corner of the document is torn off and mutilated.

The testator gives to his wife, Laura, all the property he owns in Spokane and Ellensburg, State of Washington, as well as his personal property and stock in the Black Wonder and West Silver Mine companies. To his children is bequeathed the testator's property in Denver, known as "Kirkland," and his property in Roanoke, Va. His wife, Mrs. Laura Caffrey, is named as executrix.

Send for Our Booklet

INDUSTRIES SCARED

Business Men Assail Methods of District Officials.

MANUFACTURERS COMPLAIN

Say Outside Bidders for Local Supplies Get Better Chance Than Local Dealers—Committee from Jobbers and Shippers May Confer with the District Commissioners Shortly.

The meeting of the directors of the Jobbers and Shippers' Association last night resolved itself into a general discussion upon the attitude of the municipal government toward manufacture, which was mildly condemned. This matter was brought to the attention of the board through a letter written by the Thomas Somerville Company to Mr. May, chairman of the committee on manufacture.

In this letter Mr. Somerville called attention to the recent award of a contract to furnish plumbing fixtures to the Mueller Manufacturing Company, of Decatur, Ill. It appears from the letter that the bid of the Illinois firm was \$1 less than the local firm, and was assumedly awarded on the ground of price. After stating the facts relative to the contract, Mr. Somerville says:

"It seems to us that it is useless for you or your committee to try to induce manufacturers or jobbers to do business in Washington under existing conditions. We think, in justice to the taxpayers of the District, we should have been given the preference."

Matter Freely Discussed.

The facts brought out in the letter were quite freely discussed by the members of the board. Mr. May spoke of his experience as a bidder for District supplies. He gave an instance when his firm furnished picks to the District. He said that one day a street gang ran out of picks and a messenger came hurriedly to the store with a requisition for a dozen. They were delivered at the point where the men were working as quickly as one of the firm's wagons could get them there. That year there had been a separation in the bids for supplies, and it happened that the picks were furnished by one house and the handles by another.

The same messenger from the street boss came rushing back to the store with the complaint that Mr. May had not sent any handles, and the picks could not be used. He explained to the messenger that no handles could be furnished under his contract. Mr. May said the messenger had to go back and the boss was obliged to get out a special requisition for the handles. He said that in the routine of the District Building before they could be supplied. It took about three hours, and the street gang was practically idle all that time. Mr. May expressed the opinion that it would cost the District many times the \$1 in loss of time and in the necessity of returning goods not up to the standard in dealing with the outside firm.

Send Out Copies of Smoke Law.

Attention was called to the practice of the authorities at the District Building in sending out to inquiring manufacturers copies of the "smoke law," and other regulations which practically were addressed to persons seeking to establish factories that they are not wanted at the capital of the nation. It was suggested that the Commissioners or their subordinates ought to be impelled by a better public spirit.

The discussion was very frank, but entirely free from captious criticism. The members of the board regretted that such conditions exist, and the sense of the meeting was that the Somerville letter should be referred to the Commissioners, and that they be visited by a committee of the board. It was thought that a more conciliatory attitude by the municipal authorities in this matter, as well as in the award of contracts to worthy local firms, might have a good effect.

Two Industries Secured.

Secretary Monroe Luchs reported the actual establishment of two small factories as the result of the Washington movement. One of these is the Price box factory, on Hanover street, in Southwest Washington, and the other is a shop for the manufacture of men's trousers.

G. J. Cornwall and Son and William Knabe & Co. were elected members of the association.

After the business meeting, the board went into executive session to discuss privately some of the routine matters of the association.

GLOETZNER'S MASSES ACCEPTED

Cardinal Gibbons's Commission Approves Composition.

The commission appointed by Cardinal Gibbons several months ago, for the selection of masses appropriate to the Catholic Church, has sent a partial list to Baltimore. Among the compositions approved are four written by American composers, the organist and musician, of this city.

Mr. Gloetznier's St. Anthony's Mass, "Miss in Fests Solemnibus," in honor of the Sacred Heart, and a mass in honor of St. Joseph, among these were included. A number of compositions that have hitherto been sung in the churches were not approved by the commission and will be dropped. The commission comprises the Rev. William T. Russell, of Baltimore, secretary; the Rev. T. A. Spencer, of Washington; the Rev. Francis P. Powers, of Baltimore; Dr. Gloetznier, and Prof. Odenhall, of Baltimore.

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Send for Our Booklet

BRITISH TEACHERS POUR IN.

Committee Prepares Information Cards to Facilitate Reception.

Three more British school teachers are due in Washington to-day. They are Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Yates, all of London, and are booked to arrive at 2:30 p. m. from New York. They will be met by the reception committee, of which S. E. Kramer is chairman.

The information committee, Miss Henley, chairman, is preparing cards to facilitate the reception of the many visitors expected within the next few weeks. Some of them will be forwarded to New York, where they will be filled in with the names of the travelers, the time of their arrival, the subjects which they particularly desire to investigate, &c.

Messrs. Holme and Rice, the first arrivals, spent yesterday in visiting the Normal, the Franklin School, and the high schools. They were pleased with the work in general, but did not venture comparison with English methods.

Not all the visiting Britishers are coming by way of New York. Five are now in Philadelphia. The party, which will come to Washington after a couple of days' sightseeing, is composed of Prof. William Fellow, Miss H. Williamson, of York; S. Clegg, of Northampton; Edward Jenkins, of Northampton; and J. B. Elwell, of Leicestershire.

TRUCE AT SHILOH CHURCH

Election of Officers Postponed by Order of Court.

Committees Have Charge of Affairs Pending Meeting to Be Held on Friday, December 14.

Complying with the tenor of an order as issued by Justice Clabaugh yesterday afternoon, no business of any description was attempted at a meeting of the members of Shiloh Baptist Church, colored, which had been called for last night.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, offered prayer, invoking divine help and assistance in the efforts of the brethren and sisters to again bring peace and prosperity to the church. He admonished his flock to fling the white banner of peace to the breeze and to open their hearts in love and forgiveness and forgetfulness.

After the singing of a hymn, in which the white banner and the white dove of peace were the two most prominent figures, the Rev. Mr. Brooks announced to the congregation the fact that the meeting before Judge Clabaugh, which was to be the effect that last night's meeting was ordered adjourned forthwith until Friday, December 14, at which time the election of trustees and deacons and other officers of the church would take place. A collection amounting to \$5.35 was placed in the hands of William F. Smith, who, with Arthur E. Brown, was agreed upon by the factions and appointed by the court yesterday to look after the temporal welfare of the church until relieved by the legally elected new officers of the church, or by order of the court.

Both factions of the church filled every seat in court yesterday afternoon. Justice Clabaugh proposed that each side select one man who should be authorized to conduct the temporal affairs of the church until the regular election of trustees and deacons. Both parties, after some heated discussion, agreed. William F. Smith and Arthur E. Brown were named.

The Rev. Mr. Rivers, of the Berean Baptist Church, and the Rev. Walter H. Brooks, were the ones selected, and another, a third Baptist minister, the three to take care of the spiritual welfare of the church and attend to the christenings, weddings, burials, divine services, Sunday schools, and other spiritual functions of the church.

WILL KEEP HANDS OFF.

Builders to Refrain from Taking Part in Plumbers' Strike.

Members of Journeymen Plumbers' Union, No. 2, expressed themselves as well pleased last night at the result of the joint meeting held in the rooms of the Master Builders' Association, composed of members of the two master builders' organizations and delegates from the sixteen allied building trades unions.

The conference lasted three hours and resulted in the adoption of resolutions to the effect that the two master builders' associations and the committee of the building trades will not interfere at this time, believing it to be the duty of the duly appointed board of arbitration to decide the matter in controversy.

But, the resolutions further state, "if either of the parties, through their acts, obstruct or prevent the consideration and the award of the board, the associations represented by this act or support either." The resolutions are signed by P. H. Sugrue, J. L. Marshall, Charles Langley, and John J. Purcell.

The journeymen feel confident that the master builders will not stand by the inter-plumbers in the contention for the open shop.

There will be a meeting of the building trades committee to-night; but it was said that no action will be taken, pending the result of the next meeting of the arbitration board.

Fear Accusers Will Weaken.

Some of the employees expressed a fear that even if a Congressional inquiry were instituted there would not be enough men brave enough to testify. It was said that many of them feared the authorities might sustain Mr. Stillings and retain him in his position, in which case the condition of those who testified against him would not be extremely comfortable.

Mr. Stillings last night said that the Herald interview with him had fairly and accurately represented his side of the controversy.

C. P. Rhodes, a proof reader in the Printing Office, says the facts about the reform methods instituted by Mr. Stillings have been much misrepresented. He says

STILLINGS HAD TO ACT

Employees Say Their Demand for Inquiry Forced Hand.

HURRIED TO FORESTALL THEM

Accusers Allege that Public Printer Knew Complaints Had Been Made to Congress, and Wished to Stand from Under—Pick Plows in Statement, Alleging Lack of Economy.

The announcement in The Washington Herald of yesterday that Public Printer Charles A. Stillings had decided to ask for a Congressional commission to inquire into his administration of the Government Printing Office has created much satisfaction among all classes of employees at the office, and they feel certain now that their wrongs will, in time, be redressed.

The statement also served to bring out a host of new complaints against Mr. Stillings, and it also brought to light the fact that Representatives and Senators already in Washington have been seen by employees of the Printing Office, and urged to investigate the charges.

Some of the employees say Mr. Stillings was cognizant of this fact, and that his demand for a commission of inquiry was made to forestall any similar action contemplated by his men.

Pick Plows in Statement.

The full statement that the Public Printer made to The Herald yesterday had led some of the employees to compare notes, and some of them say that his showing of economy means only that less work has been done.

One critic also denied that the sanitary condition of the buildings had been improved. One of them, who wrote a long communication on the subject, said: "Mr. Palmer employed an ample force of charwomen, who regularly mopped the floors, dusted the furniture, and cleaned the windows. Instead of these cleaners, we now have the expensive inspectors, whose chief duty seems to be to admonish the employees not to spit on the floor."

It is also asserted that Dr. Manning, who is paid \$2,000 a year to attend the sick in the department, does nothing besides his work as an inspector.

Complaint was made that all of the girls employed in the machine room were furnished yesterday, as there was no work for them. These girls earn \$2 a day, and some of them allege that when there is work in their department Miss Hoffman, the woman in charge, makes everything a rush order, and sometimes keeps the force working until 2:30 p. m.

Advertises Private Firm.

Mr. Stillings promoted E. Calhoun from the ranks to be foreman of the third division yesterday, in the place of James Ross, whom he put in charge of the night force, which is busy keeping up with the work when Congress is in session.

An unusual thing noted about the detail of the Printing Office is that on some of the blanks used by the department, notably the certificates of inspection, there is a printed line reading: "Designed for the exclusive use of the Government Printing Office, by the Audit System, 25 Duane street, New York."

It is so unusual to find the advertisement for this line amounts exactly to that of any private firm on the government stationery that Mr. Stillings was asked about it. He said the Audit Company has this design exclusively, and that for the privilege of using it the Printing Office had agreed to insert the line. The design of the blank forms on which this line appears is not copyrighted, and, as a matter of fact, the design does not strike one as being so novel or original that it could not just as well have emanated from the Printing Office.

It was declared by some of the employees that the reason behind this "boost" for the Audit Company lay in the fact that the company at 52 Duane street, New York, was the same as that which furnished the time clocks which the Public Printer was so anxious to install.

Mr. Stillings last night denied the allegation and said that the Audit Company had nothing whatever to do with time clocks, and was associated in no way with that enterprise.

Some of the employees expressed a fear that even if a Congressional inquiry were instituted there would not be enough men brave enough to testify. It was said that many of them feared the authorities might sustain Mr. Stillings and retain him in his position, in which case the condition of those who testified against him would not be extremely comfortable.

Mr. Stillings last night said that the Herald interview with him had fairly and accurately represented his side of the controversy.

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FOR MORE PROJECTING AREA

Engineer Biddle Favors Five Feet Under Certain Conditions.

Three Foot Space for Walks Under 20 Feet Wide—Commissioners to Allow or Refuse Projections.

Important changes in the schedule of projecting areas of buildings have been recommended by Engineer Commissioner Biddle.

The present schedule allows a projecting area on business streets of three feet. Col. Biddle recommends that the areas be allowed to project five feet on public space, where the width of the sidewalk and parking is sufficient to allow an unobstructed space of twenty feet, measured from the curb to any projection above the sidewalk or, if there is no projection, to the edge of the area and steps. If the unobstructed sidewalk is less than twenty feet, the area projection shall be but three feet. The projections shall be considered merely as privileges to be allowed or refused by the Commissioners.

The present three-foot limitation, Col. Biddle says, was apparently due to the fact that show windows are allowed to project but three feet, and that it was intended, by allowing them a similar space, to maintain the uniformity of the street. This object is, however, not accomplished, said Col. Biddle, as the regulations also require these areas to be protected by railings, and these, with their foundations, take up a foot or so in addition.

Capital and Profits Over \$1,300,000 Deposits More Than \$26,000,000

THE SMALL DEPOSITOR

In our BANKING DEPT. draws the same rate of interest and enjoys the same advantages as the large depositor.

Ample capital and surplus, together with sound banking methods, insure the safety of funds deposited here.

\$100 cents or ten thousand dollars will open an account.

National Safe Deposit, Savings & Trust Co., Cor. 15th and New York Ave. FORTIETH YEAR.

THREE CENTS. PAY NO MORE.

Washington has given quick and cordial welcome to this sort of Sunday paper. Each succeeding issue has found an increased number of readers. It is popular because it is so different. There are thousands of people in Washington who do not wish to be dazzled or startled Sunday morning; who find the blanket sheet tiresome and in the way; who prefer quality instead of quantity. These are the people who are reading the Sunday Issue of The Herald and who are commending it to their friends. It is clean in every column—advertising columns not excepted—and it has, besides all the news worth having, bright and wholesome features worth reading and worth preserving, from the pens of people who know how to write and have something to write about. To-morrow's edition will be even brighter and better than the Sunday issues that have preceded it.

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We are sole agents for HANAN SHOES.

Men's \$1.25 Gray Suede Walking Gloves

At \$1

The glove man who did not place his orders before the last advance—and very few did—must do one of two things:

He must sell an inferior glove, if he still maintains last year's price;

Or, he must jack up the price, if he still maintains last year's quality.

We are of the few that did order before the advance. Hence our lower price but former quality.

Saks & Company

Penna. Avenue Seventh Street

Established 1881.

Stylish Tailoring for Stylish Dressers

exclusive suitings—superior workmanship—a perfect fit.

JOHN J. COSTINETT,

Maker of Quality Clothes.

618-20 14th Street N. W.

Up-to-Date Wearing Apparel on Easy Payments

for men, women, and children. Don't spend your last dollar for clothes before the holidays. Buy them here and pay us a little each week or month.

H. DODEK,

Formerly Dodek & Berman.

1014 7th Street N. W.

No branch store in the city.

RESEL'S CALIFORNIA MOSELLE

A splendid White Wine of light, delicate body.

\$4 dozen; 60¢ qt.

CHRISTIAN XANDER,

909 7th St.

THE QUALITY HOUSE.

BORN.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lerner, Thursday, November 22, 1906, a daughter, LUCY PARKER.

DIED.

BIRCH—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, at 9:30 a. m., JAMES H. BIRCH, husband of Mrs. J. H. Birch, in his seventy-second year. Funeral from his late residence, 213 Tenth street southeast, Sunday, November 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. Interment at Congressional Cemetery. (Philadelphia papers please copy.)

KEARNEY—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, SARAH J., widow of Lawrence Kearney.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, 142 Eighth street northwest, on Saturday, November 24, Mass at Immaculate Conception Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

FITZINGER—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, CAROLINE FITZINGER, widow of John Fitzinger and beloved mother of Lillie Gustin.

Funeral from her late residence, Brooks street, Congress Heights, Saturday, November 24, 2 p. m. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

STROBEL—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, at 9:30 a. m., the residence of her daughter, Mrs. O. W. Elder, 2122 14th street northwest, ELIZABETH, widow of John George Strobel, in the eighty-first year of her age.

Funeral, Saturday, November 24, at 2:30 p. m. Interment in Prospect Hill. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

SULLIVAN—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, at 1